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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

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W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

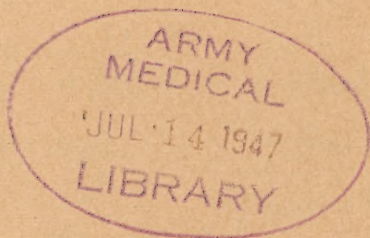
For Period

22 June - 28 June

1947

Number 26

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SECTION I

WELFARE DIVISION

Public Assistance

The Welfare Ministry is placing into effect the following public assistance plan as of 1 July 1947 - or retroactive to that date. Previous increases have been approved in November 1946 and March 1947. The present plan is based on the increases in the cost of living plus a more realistic attitude on the part of the Ministry in attempting to meet the needs of persons not able to provide for themselves.

	Number of persons in Family					Each Additional Person
	1	2	3	4	5	
Largest cities	10.80 (11.40)	18.40 (19.40)	22.80 (24.00)	27.20 (28.60)	30.40 (32.00)	3.20 (3.40)
Intermediate cities	9.45 (9.95)	16.10 (16.95)	19.90 (20.95)	23.70 (24.95)	26.50 (27.90)	2.80 (2.95)
Towns and villages	8.10 (8.50)	13.80 (14.50)	17.10 (17.90)	20.40 (21.30)	22.70 (23.80)	2.30 (2.50)

- Note: a. Amounts in () indicate increases allowable over basic grants by order of prefectural governors. Increases over these amounts () with exceptions noted below, must have the approval of the Health and Welfare Ministry.
- b. Money for school lunches may be given over and above basic allowances without governor's approval.
- c. Food for infants under one year of age will not be charged against the family relief grant.
- d. Charges for individual persons in institutions will be based on the number of persons times the allowance for a single person. Allotments for families in institutions will be based on the regular family allowance.

Public Assistance Report for May

	<u>May 1947</u>	<u>April 1947</u>	<u>May 1946</u>
No. of Persons (not in institutions) assisted	2,637,281	2,650,272	
No. of Persons (in institutions) assisted	<u>126,052</u>	<u>112,769</u>	
Total No. assisted	2,763,333	2,763,041	2,150,536
Cash Grants	¥208,811,628	¥197,818,652	
Grants in Kind (Cost)	<u>26,219,215</u>	<u>36,642,044</u>	
Total Grants	¥235,030,843	¥234,460,696	¥40,464,855

Public Assistance Report (Medical) for 6 Months (Oct 46 - Mar 47)

	<u>No. Persons Treated</u>	<u>Patient Days</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>Average Per Case</u>
Delivery Assistance	10,138	10,910	¥495,475	¥74.97
Medical Treatment	240,272	7,525,519	56,425,410	234.83

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Red Cross

Junior Red Cross in selected schools in Japan and the United States will be permitted to resume International School Correspondence in accordance with plans approved by SCAP. Prior to the war Japanese school children, through the Japanese Junior Red Cross carried on School Correspondence with school children of some 50 foreign countries.

Plans are being developed by the Japanese Red Cross for the formation of Red Cross Special Services Associations as a means of enlisting voluntary participation in Red Cross sponsored programs. The associations will be responsible to the Prefectural Chapters of the Japanese Red Cross. The Associations, according to the proposed plans, will develop socially useful programs in the fields of health, and welfare. They are to have an important part in the Japanese Red Cross program of disaster relief and will be given major role in its national fund raising organization. An American Red Cross consultant will shortly be assigned to the Field Service Section of the Japanese Red Cross as an advisor in the development of its Chapter Services and the Red Cross Associations.

STATUS OF PRODUCTION FUND LOANS - REPATRIATION RELIEF BOARD AS OF 30 April 1947*

Total sum of appropriations	¥1,666,667,000
1st Plan	1,000,000,000
2nd Plan	666,667,000
The Amount Applied for (and Tentatively Approved)	¥1,419,481,563
Amount Loaned	907,630,540
No. of Cases (May include one or more family Heads)	97,583
No. of Persons Loaned	212,178
Average Sum per Case	9,393
Average Loans per Head	4,277

*Not to be Confused With "Occupation Aid" Under Daily Life Security Act.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE OCCUPATIONS FOR WHICH PRODUCTION FUNDS WERE LOANED

30 April 1947					
Classification of occupations	Cases	Persons	Rates of Cases (%)	Amount	Rates of amount (%)
Commercial Business	47,909	87,246	49	360,614,039	40
In-dustrial business					
Civil engineer and construction industry	3,696	10,333	4	45,774,386	5
Repairing and working-up Industry	9,795	18,909	10	78,462,214	8.5
Manufacturing	10,332	37,459	10	171,995,605	19
Others	2,850	5,586	3	25,605,645	3

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Classification of occupations	Cases	Persons	Rates of Cases (%)	Amount	Rates of Amount (%)
Mining Industry	193	731	-	3,473,000	0.5
Agri- Developing cul- and clear- tural ing land work	3,472	9,456	4	36,397,020	4
Others	4,639	7,642	5	31,372,315	3.5
Aquatic Production Industry	3,819	9,383	4	45,399,270	5
Transportation Business	1,095	4,940	1	19,350,900	2
Forestry Prod- uction Industry	1,238	4,381	1	19,045,848	2
Others	8,545	16,112	9	70,140,298	7.5
Total	97,583	212,178	100	907,630,540	100

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS TO WHOM THE FUNDS WERE LOANED

30 April 194

The Classification	Cases	Persons	Rates of Cases (%)	Amount	Rates of amount (%)
Re- Repatriated patri- civilians	71,213	154,895	73	707,951,824	78
ates Demobilized Soldiers	3,903	8,487	4	27,228,916	3
Demobilized civilians	195	424	0.2	1,815,216	0.2
Sufferers from war calamities	20,030	43,496	20.5	154,297,191	17
Unemployed persons	683	1,483	0.7	4,538,152	0.5
Per- Wounded sons in soldiers	97	212	0.1	907,630	0.1
Dis- Families of tress dead soldiers	292	636	0.3	1,815,261	0.2
Others	1,170	2,546	1.2	9,076,305	1.
Total	97,583	212,178	100	907,630,495	100

Note: Loans are made for a period of 5 years to be paid off at 6 months intervals. They bear 6% interest with the first 6 months interest free. Two months repayment experience indicates default on 20% of the loans. Ministry officials predict eventual default will be nearer 10%.

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SECTION II

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 22-28 June 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Fukushima	Anthrax	1
Tottori	Swine Plague	1
Saitama	Swine Erysipelas	4

Veterinary Biological Production

The Veterinary Laboratory Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has submitted the following biological production report for 1946:

<u>Anti-Sera</u>	<u>Production (unit cc)</u>	
	1945	1946
Anthrax	555,200	459,800
Blackleg	10,500	22,000
Swine Cholera	43,850	30,500
Swine Erysipelas	109,700	231,500
Tetanus	33,010	90,400
Fowl Cholera	30,000	34,800
Fowl Diphtheria	120,000	112,300
Strangles	434,300	1,659,950
Canine Distemper	24,000	5,150

Vaccines

Anthrax	20,700	44,830
Blackleg	236,900	561,700
Rabies	50,100	32,150
Swine Cholera	821,650	575,000
Swine Plague	0	149,600
Swine Erysipelas	0	113,000
Brucellosis	0	47,700
Strangles	0	266,950
Fowl Cholera	0	13,350
Fowl Diphtheria	0	96,700
Fowl Pest	0	10,000
Fowl Pox	0	21,930
Trichomoniasis	0	61,900
Tetanus	0	6,450

Diagnostic Agents

Tuberculin	17,330	14,040
Mallein	560	600

SECTION III

DENTAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Japanese Education Reform Council approved the 6-3-3-2-4 plan for dental education.

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SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Education

Representative of Nursing Affairs Division, PHW, GHQ, SCAP, attended the following meetings and gave lectures on subjects indicated:

1. At the request of CI&E, two lectures were given to high school students on the subject, "Human Liberty and Sex".
2. A lecture was given to Public Health doctors attending the National Institute of Health on, "The Responsibility of the Public Health Nurse in the Program".
3. At a meeting of 200 Midwives, representing 12 prefectures in Japan, a speech was presented dealing with "The Midwife in Japan and Her Responsibility".
4. The Public Health Nurse program in Japan was explained at a meeting of Chief Nurses, U. S. Army, in this theater, held in Yokohama.

The 50 Japanese Public Health Nurses who have been studying in the National program in Tokyo, are now doing their practical field work in the 14 health center that have been assigned for this program.

- 31 students assigned in 9 Tokyo health centers.
- 12 students assigned in 3 Saitama health centers.
- 6 students assigned in 2 health centers in Chiba.
- 1 nurse is unable to be assigned because of illness.

These nurses will complete the six weeks field practice as planned.

SECTION V

SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

The following is a list of x-ray film manufacturers, their branch offices and the districts to which they supply x-ray films:

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>District</u>
Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd.	3, Nishi 2-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu
Osaka Branch Office	33, 1-chome, Kyomachi- bori, Kamidori, Nishi-ku Osaka	Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku, Kyushu
Konishiroku Photo Industrial Co., Ltd.	1, 3-chome, Nihonbashi, Muromachi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto
Nagoya Branch Office	3-chome, Hirokoji, Naka-ku, Nagoya-shi	Chubu
Osaka Branch Office	26, 1-chome, Tenzinbashi suji, Kita,ku, Osaka	Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku
Kyushu Branch Office	31, Kaminishi-machi, Fukuoka-shi	Kyushu

The following table is a breakdown of distribution of U.S. produced Sulfadiazol Sulfathiazole and Penicillin for V.D. and other diseases as prepared by the Welfare Ministry for all prefectures. The sulfadiazine and sulfathiazole will be distributed to all prefectures by 30 June 1947, and the Penicillin will be distributed by 10 July.

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<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>1000 Tab. Sulfadiazine</u>	<u>1000 Tab. Sulfathiazole</u>	<u>100000 un. Penicillin</u>	<u>unit 8 tab Sulfadiazine</u>
Hokkaido	46	64	650	40
Aomori	13	18	200	11
Iwate	4	7	70	4
Miyagi	15	21	240	13
Akita	11	15	170	10
Yamagata	10	15	170	9
Fukushima	33	45	510	28
Ibaragi	16	24	260	14
Tochigi	15	21	240	13
Gunma	11	16	180	10
Saitama	15	21	230	13
Chiba	26	36	400	22
Tokyo	42	58	1380	36
Kanagawa	61	85	960	53
Niigata	20	27	310	17
Toyama	13	18	200	11
Ishikawa	21	44	320	18
Fukui	6	8	90	5
Yamanashi	7	10	120	7
Nagano	16	22	240	14
Gifu	12	17	190	11
Shizuoka	15	20	230	13
Aichi	83	119	1210	74
Mie	15	21	230	13
Shiga	12	17	190	10
Kyoto	55	76	800	48
Osaka	94	134	1350	84
Hyogo	43	59	670	37
Nara	9	13	140	8
Wakayama	17	24	270	15
Tottori	10	13	150	8
Shimane	10	13	150	8
Okayama	23	32	360	20
Hiroshima	37	51	500	32
Yamaguchi	10	14	160	9
Tokushima	5	8	80	5
Kagawa	12	16	180	10
Ehime	23	33	370	20
Kochi	5	8	80	5
Fukuoka	107	153	1550	95
Saga	32	44	500	28
Nagasaki	47	65	660	41
Kumamoto	23	32	360	20
Oita	23	32	360	20
Miyazaki	4	7	60	4
Kagoshima	16	23	260	14
Total	1143	1619	18000	1000

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Additional shipments of insect and rodent control equipment and pyrethrum emulsion to the prefectures have been made by the Welfare Ministry. During the period since the report in the previous issue of this Bulletin, the following were distributed to the prefectures listed, as of 24 June 1947:

Prefecture	Quantity Pyrethrum Emulsion 50 gal. Drums	Quantity DDT Duster
Tochigi	29	
Chiba		192
Tokyo	275	
Toyama		240
Aichi	28	
Mie		240
Shiga		240
Kyoto	45	
Osaka	148	360
Hyogo	20	
Wakayama		350
Okayama		310
Hiroshima	5	310
Yamaguchi		288
Total	550	2530

An emergency shipment of 3,000 doses of smallpox vaccine has been made by air from Japan to Okinawa, for use in southern Ryukyus.

Production

Substantial increases in the production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment can be reported for the manufacturing period of 15-21 June. Actual production was accomplished as follows:

DDT Dusters	1,100
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	3,100
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	3,250
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon	1,450
Total	8,900

The increase in production (3,520) during this period over that reported for the 9-14 June period can be attributed to two things: 1) the initial production of 1,450 of the sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon capacity, 2) adequate supplies of brass plate and brass pipe have been made available for successful completion of spraying equipment production schedules.

The following releases of DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved by Welfare Ministry during period 23-28 June:

Prefecture	10% DDT Dust	5% DDT Residual Effect Spray	Typhus Vaccine
Tokushima	3,000 lbs.	300 gallons	
Tottori		2,000 gallons	
Gumma	9,000 lbs.		
Shimane	150,000 lbs.		
Fukushima	3,050 lbs.	750 gallons	50 vials
Fukui		2,000 gallons	
Kanagawa	130,000 lbs.	13,000 gallons	
Yamaguchi	20,000 lbs.		300 vials
Nagano	11,000 lbs.	550 gallons	
Miyagi	10,000 lbs.		
Total	346,050 lbs.	18,600 gallons	350 vials

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The supply of laboratory animals in Japan is becoming increasingly important due mainly to increasing demands to meet revised assay standards and for research projects. Shortage of food for breeding farms has been one of the production bottlenecks. In anticipation of increased requirements for laboratory animals, Public Health & Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, in coordination with Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP, and the Ministries of Welfare and Agriculture, several months ago, set up a committee of interested Japanese officials to study this subject and take the necessary action to insure minimum supply of laboratory animals.

Results accomplished by the committee have been quite satisfactory. Production has increased during the last two months and further increases may be expected. Actual production accomplished for May was as follows:

	<u>No. Produced</u>	<u>No. Died</u>	<u>Number not Adequate Size</u>	<u>Number Furnished to Laboratories</u>
Guinea Pigs	4,568	206	382	3,980
Rats	1,552	61	73	1,418
Rabbits	1,130	16	44	1,070
White Mice	34,625	1,086	3,532	30,007

SECTION VI

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

General

There appears to be wide variation in the interpretation of PHMJG 15, subject "Physical Examination, Immunization and Medical Care of Japanese Nationals Employed for the Occupation Forces", dated 18 March 1947, as well as in the disposition of the individuals examined, particularly in cases of helminthiasis or positive blood serology.

A uniform set of criteria and an interpretation of the requirements of subject memorandum are now in preparation.

Use of Penicillin

Although production is increasing, the amount of penicillin available to the Japanese health agencies and medical profession is insufficient to supply more than a small fraction of the demand. The penicillin available is now in the hands of the Japanese drug trade and is under the control of the Welfare Ministry at the national level and the prefectural health department at the local level. The prefectural health officers have complete control over the penicillin allotted to their prefectures. Military Government Health Officers must exercise surveillance over the distribution and use of penicillin if maximum benefits are to be derived from its use. It is recommended that the purposes for which it is used be confined to two general categories of patients.

First, those cases in which the use of penicillin is indicated as a "life-saving" measure.

Second, cases of sulfonamide resistant gonorrhea. Due to the small amount of penicillin available, it should not be used for the treatment of syphilis or new cases of gonorrhea at this time. As production of penicillin increases, its use can be expanded to include other types of patients

Typhus Fever

Comparative Score (Includes figures from 1 Jan. to 26 Jun)

1946	30,870
1947	998

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Typhus in Yamagata Prefecture

To remind everyone that epidemic typhus is far from being a dead issue, the results of complement fixation tests on serum samples drawn from reported cases in Yamagata Prefecture are of interest. These cases had onset dates in May and June.

No. of samples tested	24
Positive Epidemic	22
Positive Murine	0
Indeterminate	2

Scrub-typhus

The vaccination program against scrub-typhus in Niigata Prefecture was completed with the drawing of the final blood samples during the week 23 June to 27 June.

Insect and Rodent Control

Some misunderstanding has developed in the Prefectures as the Welfare Ministry in their directive omitted the use of 5% DDT solution as one of the materials to be used in this year's control program. This has been corrected and the prefectural chiefs have been notified this material is available, and should be obtained at once. It is to be used for residual spraying of theaters, bathhouses, public latrines, hospitals and other public buildings where adult insects present a hazard. It is also to be used for residual spraying of private houses in areas where abnormal occurrences of insect borne diseases take place. This is independent of the railway car and station spraying program which is done by the Transportation Ministry with materials allocated directly to them.

Finances for the program have been distributed by the Welfare Ministry to the prefectures. This money is given the prefectures on a matched fund basis and is not to be used to replace regular agencies having the responsibility for garbage, refuse and night soil collection or other sanitation functions, but is to be matched by the prefectures and spent on actual insect and rodent control as outlined at the conferences in May. The Governor and the officials handling these funds will be held strictly responsible for their expenditure.

Tuberculosis Control

There is a need for simple basic information on the control of tuberculosis in the home, which material can be placed in the hands of lay organizations and Public Health Nurses. In the manual for Diagnosis and Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, there are, on the last 20 pages, suggestions for control in the home which can be offered to these groups. This material can be rewritten in a popular and illustrative form, and made applicable for various situations, by various educational groups as a basis for training talks. It is necessary to emphasize that B.C.G. vaccine is merely an adjunct in the control of tuberculosis, and not the panacea for this condition, as seems to be a wide spread impression throughout Japan. The United States has not used BCG vaccine, but has depended upon prompt hospitalization of all open cases, with emphasis on getting early cases under treatment in the sanatoriums, plus continuous education in control of the infection in the community and home.

SECTION VII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Mr. George F. Rohrlisch arrived to assume his position of Chief of the Economic Analyst Branch, Social Security Division, PHW, GHQ, SCAP.

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An example of public interest in Social Insurance was clearly indicated when a prefectural newspaper sponsored a conference on the current problems and future program of social insurances. The conference included representatives of Social Security Division, PHW, GHQ, SCAP, Social Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare, prefectural insurance officials, prefectural medical association, National Health Insurance Federation, and the Committee for the Investigation of the Social Insurances. National Health Insurance was the Subject of considerable discussion. The need for increased public interest and informational services in social insurances, the integration of all existing health benefit schemes into a unified National Health Insurance system, and the coordination of this integrated health program with all other social insurance programs into a comprehensive social insurance system with a possible universal coverage was emphasized.

The Ministry of Welfare has prepared the final draft of the Cabinet order for establishing the Social Security Advisory Committee, which includes desired democratic principles.

Conferences have been started with the Insurance Bureau officials, Ministry of Welfare, with regard to proposed amendments to an ordinance effectuating the recent amendments to the Welfare Pension Law.

The Government Pension Bureau has raised the individual benefit payments by approximately 300 percent retroactive to 1 July 1946 to assist the beneficiary in meeting the increased cost of living.

In a conference held with the members of the Social Insurance Investigating Committee, an important topic was their proposal to adopt a universal national pension system for quarterly payment to each person, upon reaching a designated age of a uniform flat amount. The initial payments would not be the full amount contemplated but would be adequate to meet minimum livelihood demands. The full pension would be given after the program has operated for ten years.

Another topic considered was the advisability of uniformity in various common aspects of the social insurance laws. There was common agreement such uniformity should be maintained particularly as to the inclusion of all forms of remuneration in determining the tax and benefit basis.

SECTION VIII

MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 9 May 1947 shows 3,211 hospitals with a capacity of 223,439 beds, 108,191 of which were occupied. During this same period 313,586 out-patients were treated.

The plans for dissolution and disposition of the former properties of the Japan Medical Treatment Corporation (Nippon Irodan) have been completed.

The essential points of the final plan calls for nationalization of all sanatoria formerly owned and operated by the corporation and the establishment of a committee within the Ministry of Welfare to consider individually the disposition of clinics, dispensaries, and hospitals to Prefectures or Municipalities having specific plans for the proper utilization of the properties of the corporation.

SECTION IX

CONSULTANTS

Nutrition

The results of the food consumption surveys in the Cities of Kure, Sapporo at Kanazawa, together with that of the corresponding rural areas, Sanyo, Hokkaido, at Hokuriku are presented in the accompanying table.

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The Nutrition Consultant, PHW, GHQ, SCAP, discussed "Nutrition in Public Health" before the orientation course for Public Health Medical Officers on 24 June.

An agreement was reached between Price Control and Rationing, ESS, GHQ, SCAP, and Public Health and Welfare, GHQ, SCAP, with regard to the issue by the Japanese of canned foods, either Japanese or imported in the ration for Foreign Nationals as follows:

- a. Meat or Beef, lean, shall constitute either canned or fresh meat, but fresh meat should be issued when available.
- b. Canned goods shall include vegetables or fruits, fish, shrimp, etc.
- c. Butter may be imported, canned butter or fresh butter.

Arrangements were made for instruction of the Japanese with regard to the use of imported foods particularly soya flour, corn flour, dried peas and milo. The Nutrition Section of the Sanitary Bureau of Tokyo has arranged for a series of talks and demonstrations of the use of imported foods by members of the Health Bureau and the Imported Foods Instruction Committee to teachers of schools, nutritionists of hospitals and factories and midwives. Material is being prepared by the Ministries of Welfare and Agriculture for distribution to Prefectures.

The Imported Foods Committee of the Ministries of Welfare and Agriculture have arranged with newspapers to include a column (1/5 to 1/6 of the usual paper), 3 times a week on nutrition, foods and methods of cooking, preservation and production of food, school lunches and diets for special categories of people.

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - MAY 1947

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day						
	Kure City	Sanyo Area	Sapporo City	Hokkaido Area	Kanazawa City	Hokuriku Area
<u>Number</u>	1769	1836	2348	2840	2146	2423
<u>Pop. Ratio:</u>						
<u>Adult Unit</u>						
No. Persons	0.824	0.836	0.812	0.900	0.772	0.929
<u>Protein</u>						
Animal	27.7	9.2	20.5	16.3	42.2	13.3
Vegetable	38.1	44.8	44.2	55.0	49.3	50.9
Total	65.8	54.0	64.7	71.3	91.5	64.2
<u>Fat</u>	13.3	8.8	17.0	16.9	19.7	12.1
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	342.0	380.0	352.1	429.7	380.5	421.2
<u>Calories</u>						
Ration	1018	142	1027	483	1320	33
Free Market	603	76	688	131	735	88
Home Production	147	1620	99	1551	16	1956
Gift	22	16	43	10	35	15
Total	1790	1854	1857	2175	2106	2092

Source: Japanese Government

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Grams of Various Classes Food Consumed per Capita Per Day
from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - May 1947

	Kure City	Sanyo Area	Sapporo City	Hokkaido Area	Kanazawa City	Hokuriku Area
<u>Grains</u>						
Rice	341.1	364.4	226.3	221.6	391.6	426.1
Wheat	20.4	12.6	38.2	40.2	7.0	9.1
Barley	12.5	70.1	3.8	44.0	30.8	15.1
Others	0.4	0.9	33.2	91.0	2.8	14.3
Total	374.4	448.0	301.5	396.8	432.2	464.6
Nuts, Etc.	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	0.4
<u>Potatoes</u>						
Sweet	112.6	62.5	-	-	25.1	88.3
White	23.6	2.1	524.0	541.2	75.6	34.8
Others	13.4	14.1	8.1	4.6	20.8	15.5
Total	149.6	78.7	532.1	545.8	121.5	138.6
<u>Sugars</u>	1.5	1.4	6.0	2.3	2.4	0.06
<u>Oils</u>	1.3	0.3	2.3	0.8	1.0	0.4
<u>Legumes</u>						
Soya	2.4	5.0	3.0	4.7	4.9	3.8
Soya Products	12.0	20.7	34.2	33.0	17.6	33.3
Other Beans	2.5	2.1	10.9	13.1	2.4	12.2
Total	16.9	27.8	47.1	40.8	24.9	49.3
<u>Animal Foods</u>						
Fish	78.0	29.5	108.3	72.5	220.2	51.5
Meat, Poultry	4.4	4.5	5.3	1.0	5.4	0.1
Eggs	2.2	6.0	4.6	3.3	2.1	1.1
Milk	1.6	0.3	3.5	29.1	1.7	2.0
Total	86.2	40.3	121.7	105.9	229.4	54.7
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>	114.7	86.2	58.1	103.7	115.5	111.0
<u>Other Vegetables and Fruits</u>						
Citrus, Tomatoes	7.2	1.4	1.1	0.6	12.8	0.1
Other Fruits	1.0	0.8	8.5	0.9	13.4	0.4
Other Vegetables	24.7	78.1	88.6	133.9	191.7	67.3
Total	82.9	80.3	98.2	135.4	217.9	67.8
<u>Seaweeds</u>	9.3	3.0	2.7	1.6	9.8	1.0
<u>Processed Veg.</u>						
Dried	8.7	14.3	0.5	0.2	2.4	4.9
Pickled	66.7	52.0	90.1	109.4	43.4	64.0
Total	75.4	66.3	90.6	109.6	45.8	68.9
<u>Flavours</u>	-	30.3	20.3	13.4	44.4	8.2

Restricted

Restricted

SECTION X

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

1 Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan, week ending 14 June 1947 w/digest.

Restricted

DIGEST OF WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE
DISEASES FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21 June 1947

The total number of reportable communicable disease cases for the week ending 21 June 1947 was 29,078. Tuberculosis (8942), measles (8337), whooping cough (5033), pneumonia (4706), diphtheria (552), dysentery (425), malaria (372), typhoid fever (369), paratyphoid fever (106) and influenza (86) accounted for 99 percent of the total cases.

The number of deaths from measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis, pneumonia and influenza were not available for the current week. The remaining 12 communicable diseases accounted for 221 deaths. Approximately 95 percent of these deaths were from dysentery (107), typhoid fever (45), diphtheria (42) and epidemic meningitis (17).

For the sixth consecutive week diphtheria cases decreased, from 564 in the previous week to 552 in the week ending 21 June. Deaths, however, increased somewhat from 35 to 42 currently. The current case rate of 39.4 was well below the cumulative rate of 48.1. Similarly, the current death rate was only 3.0 compared with a cumulative rate of 4.3.

Dysentery cases (425) were approximately 12 percent greater than in the preceding week (379). Deaths (107) were nearly 30 percent higher than previously (83). The current and cumulative case rates were 30.3 and 9.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 7.6 and 1.9.

Typhoid fever cases (369) increased more than 30 percent over the number (276) reported last week while deaths (45) were only slightly higher than previously (42). The current and cumulative case rates were 26.3 and 16.5 respectively. The current and cumulative death rates were 3.2 and 2.1.

Paratyphoid fever continued its upward trend. Cases (106) increased approximately 18 percent over the previous week (90). There were only 3 deaths, however, compared with 6 previously. The current and cumulative case rates were 7.6 and 4.3 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.2.

There were 8 cases and 2 deaths reported for smallpox compared with 9 cases and 1 death in the preceding week. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 1.0 respectively while the current and cumulative death rates were both 0.1.

There has been a general slight upward trend in typhus fever since the first part of May. In the current week cases increased approximately 50 percent from 29 to 44. Half the current cases were in Yamagata and Aichi Prefectures. Three deaths were reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.1 and 2.4 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.2.

Malaria cases (372) were approximately 20 percent higher than in the preceding week (308). Shiga Prefecture reported 91 cases compared with 39 previously. Large percentage increases were noted in half a dozen other prefectures scattered from Hokkaido in the north to Kumamoto in the south. There were no deaths reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 26.5 and 14.1 respectively. The cumulative death rate was only 0.04.

The downward trend in scarlet fever continued with a decrease of approximately 13 percent in the number of cases, from 62 to 54 currently. Deaths (2) remained the same. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.9 and 4.0 respectively while both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis declined for the fifth consecutive week. Cases (44) were 35 percent fewer than in the preceding week (67). Deaths declined from 21 to 17. The current case rate (3.1) was less than half the cumulative rate (6.8). The current and cumulative death rates were 1.2 and 2.1 respectively.

There was no cholera, Japanese B encephalitis or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases reported for chancroid were 704 and 20,105 respectively; for gonorrhea, 4,506 and 96,199; for syphilis 3,003 and 65,965.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDING 21 JUNE 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	57	8	1511	182	11	2	169	31
TOHOKU	13	1	240	23	2	-	30	6
IWATE	5	-	227	21	8	2	67	10
MIYAGI	14	-	304	10	4	-	41	3
AKITA	12	-	288	25	9	3	44	12
YAMAGATA	18	2	420	31	19	1	128	20
FUJUSHIMA	6	-	271	7	11	1	111	16
IBARAKI	8	-	312	29	15	5	108	34
TOCHIGI	20	-	405	27	9	2	78	20
CHIBA	5	4	180	40	18	1	96	13
SAITAMA	16	-	370	38	12	2	105	25
CHIBA	8	1	294	22	21	6	91	19
TOKYO	23	2	1095	184	39	14	390	90
KANAGAWA	10	-	347	24	13	1	100	15
NIIGATA	7	-	363	26	17	21	107	33
TOYAMA	5	-	148	9	-	-	15	3
ISHIKAWA	15	1	342	17	2	2	13	3
FUKUI	2	-	148	5	2	-	24	4
YAMANASHI	4	-	64	6	13	1	39	4
NAGANO	5	1	392	30	5	-	58	8
GIFU	12	1	118	16	5	1	24	7
SHIZUOKA	7	-	328	39	16	6	77	20
AICHI	44	3	984	58	29	8	146	25
MIE	11	3	419	22	5	1	26	7
SHIGA	5	1	118	9	2	-	15	3
KYOTO	14	1	347	37	4	-	196	10
OSAKA	12	1	288	37	8	-	104	18
HIROSHIMA	16	-	539	44	2	2	61	19
NARA	3	-	108	7	3	-	9	2
WAKAYAMA	4	-	141	5	1	-	9	4
TOTTORI	1	-	102	10	1	-	9	4
SHIMANE	NR	NR	250	14	NR	NR	21	7
OKAYAMA	6	-	227	21	-	-	29	7
HIROSHIMA	15	1	319	26	3	1	50	14
YAMAGUCHI	19	4	404	41	1	-	34	13
TOKUSHIMA	10	-	167	7	8	1	20	6
KAGAWA	5	-	158	9	2	1	40	11
EHIME	12	-	557	60	9	-	53	11
KOCHI	3	-	193	14	15	3	70	19
FUKUOKA	37	1	1166	76	4	1	67	10
SAGA	15	1	502	43	1	1	23	4
NAGASAKI	10	2	377	45	8	4	44	16
KUMAMOTO	6	1	120	21	2	1	25	8
OITA	13	-	482	30	6	1	18	3
MIZUAKI	10	-	339	23	24	2	212	26
KAGOSHIMA	9	2	380	51	36	9	264	29
TOTAL	552	42	16854	1521	425	107	3460	672

RATE								
Current	39.4	3.0	48.1	4.3	30.3	7.6	9.9	1.9
Previous	40.2	2.5			27.0	5.9		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Weekly Report - 21 June 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	18	1	258	47	3	-	41	5
AOMORI	3	2	55	16	-	-	7	-
IWATE	-	-	55	10	-	-	10	-
MIYAGI	11	-	161	13	2	-	66	4
AKITA	7	1	50	6	-	-	15	1
YAMAGATA	21	2	140	31	6	-	46	2
FUKUSHIMA	14	-	184	15	2	-	28	4
IBARAKI	2	-	140	18	8	-	61	7
TOCHIGI	5	2	132	23	2	-	21	3
GUMMA	7	1	81	12	-	-	24	1
SAITAMA	17	2	173	18	1	1	18	5
CHIBA	15	1	148	12	8	1	48	3
TOKYO	17	4	482	62	15	-	206	10
KANAGAWA	17	2	281	37	7	-	52	2
NIIGATA	8	-	125	25	2	-	40	1
TOYAMA	3	1	109	16	4	-	25	-
ISHIKAWA	4	-	30	4	1	-	12	-
FUKUI	1	-	40	3	-	-	9	-
YAMANASHI	6	-	31	-	2	-	16	-
NAGANO	6	-	117	13	1	-	54	5
GIFU	11	-	131	15	3	-	38	1
SHIZUOKA	10	3	223	18	4	-	56	7
AICHI	24	1	265	24	8	-	73	1
MIIE	21	4	360	30	1	-	34	3
SHIGA	1	-	31	4	-	-	4	-
KYOTO	12	-	134	19	1	-	25	2
OSAKA	21	4	162	26	11	-	173	3
HYOGO	18	3	211	37	1	-	14	1
NARA	2	-	40	6	1	-	6	-
WAKAYAMA	9	-	97	8	3	-	13	-
TOTTORI	2	-	62	4	-	-	8	-
SHIMANE	NR	NR	99	17	NR	NR	48	1
OKAYAMA	4	-	112	13	2	-	9	-
HIROSHIMA	12	4	260	26	-	1	58	6
YAMAGUCHI	3	-	61	6	-	-	10	-
TOKUSHIMA	2	1	83	11	-	-	6	2
KAGAWA	7	-	84	14	-	-	17	-
EHIME	5	2	60	10	1	-	6	-
KOCHI	11	1	174	20	1	-	14	-
FUKUOKA	3	-	158	15	3	-	34	2
SAGA	1	1	34	2	-	-	10	1
NAGASAKI	2	-	25	1	-	-	11	2
KUMAMOTO	4	1	40	6	1	-	10	-
OITA	-	-	24	-	-	-	5	-
MIYAZAKI	2	1	54	9	-	-	14	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	12	5	1	-	2	-

TOTAL	369	45	5788	727	106	3	1497	87
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RATE								
Current	26.3	3.2	16.5	2.1	7.6	0.2	4.3	0.2
Previous	19.7	3.0			6.4	0.4		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Weekly Report - 21 June 1947
Continued

[illegible]

Weekly Report - 21 June 1947
(Continued)

[illegible]

Weekly Report - 21 June 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP B. ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	8	-	173	7	6	1	275	70	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	15	1	4	1	74	12	-	-	-	-
IWATE	4	-	18	3	1	-	45	15	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	2	-	45	1	-	2	76	10	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	17	1	-	-	65	30	-	-	-	-
Y AMAGATA	1	-	18	-	1	-	50	13	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	26	1	4	-	111	27	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	38	1	3	1	146	47	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	4	-	23	-	1	-	20	8	-	-	-	-
GULMA	3	-	34	-	-	-	32	9	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	25	-	-	-	54	20	-	-	1	-
CHIBA	-	-	16	-	2	1	49	17	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	10	1	263	7	8	3	527	206	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	64	-	-	-	53	15	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	10	-	1	1	40	9	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	9	-	-	1	14	1	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	1	-	-	34	8	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	4	-	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	18	-	-	-	24	3	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	41	1	-	-	33	4	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	-	13	-	-	-	15	3	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	107	-	1	-	74	17	-	-	-	-
AICHI	3	-	62	1	-	-	25	3	-	-	-	-
MIE	3	1	27	1	-	-	18	1	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	2	-	19	-	-	-	18	6	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	3	-	102	2	-	-	47	9	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	2	-	32	-	5	2	86	16	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	35	-	1	-	45	15	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	7	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	5	-	1	-	20	7	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	NR	NR	24	-	NR	NR	6	3	NR	NR	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	14	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	11	2	-	-	47	15	-	-	2	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	10	-	-	-	26	5	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	9	2	-	-	12	2	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	13	-	-	-	18	12	-	-	-	1
KOCHI	-	-	4	-	-	-	14	5	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	11	1	1	1	60	36	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	1	-	1	-	11	5	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	10	1	1	1	20	11	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	3	-	1	1	25	7	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	2	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	7	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	28	11	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	54	2	1398	34	44	17	2384	726	0	0	3	2
RATE												
Current	3.9	0.1	4.0	0.1	3.1	1.2	6.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.01
Previous	4.4	0.1			4.8	1.5			0.1	0.0		

Cumulative cases and deaths include all reported, beginning with the week ending 4 January through the current week for all diseases.
Rates per 100,000 per annum
Plague: 0

Weekly Report - 21 June 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES	WHOOPING COUGH	TUBERCULOSIS
	Cases	Cases	Cases
HOKKAIDO	693	268	957
AOMORI	44	58	171
IWATE	36	85	53
MIYAGI	161	98	237
AKITA	78	30	90
YAMAGATA	174	111	397
FUKUSHIMA	128	87	203
IBARAKI	138	92	112
TOCHIGI	99	50	59
GUMMA	169	67	138
SAITAMA	93	47	158
CHIBA	47	38	103
TOKYO	148	306	1001
KANAGAWA	297	198	403
NIIGATA	387	35	356
TOYAMA	720	98	210
ISHIKAWA	61	16	43
FUKUI	155	100	64
YAMANASHI	142	58	57
NAGANO	170	102	197
GIFU	242	131	288
SHIZUOKA	231	170	232
AICHI	296	144	243
MIE	234	214	67
SHIGA	179	86	104
KYOTO	NR	NR	NR
OSAKA	NR	NR	NR
HYOGO	369	257	312
NARA	53	13	37
WAKAYAMA	35	30	99
TOTTORI	79	43	87
SHIMANE	NR	NR	NR
OKAYAMA	164	118	131
HIROSHIMA	149	237	529
YAMAGUCHI	88	27	88
TOKUSHIMA	170	133	148
KAGAWA	58	69	67
EHIME	372	367	296
KOCHI	99	77	141
FUKUOKA	611	386	438
SAGA	176	77	114
NAGASAKI	188	81	70
KUMAMOTO	205	61	56
OITA	141	119	168
MIYAZAKI	110	176	148
KAGOSHIMA	148	73	70
<hr/>			
TOTAL	8337	5033	8942
<hr/>			
RATE			
Current	594.6	359.0	637.7
Previous	701.7	414.7	657.1

Deaths not available

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Weekly Report - 21 June 1947
Continued

Prefecture	PNEUMONIA	INFLUENZA
	Cases	Cases
HOKKAIDO	703	-
AOMORI	50	-
IWATE	74	13
MIYAGI	95	-
AKITA	69	-
YAMAGATA	700	2
FUKUSHIMA	148	-
IBARAKI	109	-
TOCHIGI	91	-
GUMMA	105	1
SAITAMA	77	-
CHIBA	28	-
TOKYO	157	14
KANAGAWA	155	2
NIIGATA	107	1
TOYAMA	127	-
ISHIKAWA	19	-
FUKUI	40	2
YAMANASHI	49	-
NAGANO	96	-
GIFU	161	5
SHIZUOKA	105	-
AICHI	119	-
MIE	70	1
SHIGA	40	2
KYOTO	NR	NR
OSAKA	NR	NR
HYOGO	115	1
NARA	12	-
WAKAYAMA	24	5
TOTTORI	22	-
SHIMANE	NR	NR
OKAYAMA	44	-
HIROSHIMA	1	2
YAMAGUCHI	42	-
TOKUSHIMA	70	-
KAGAWA	39	4
EHIME	124	10
KOCHI	47	-
FUKUOKA	224	6
SAGA	63	2
NAGASAKI	79	-
KUMAMOTO	79	1
OITA	92	12
MIYAZAKI	55	-
KAGOSHIMA	80	-
TOTAL	4706	86
RATE		
Current	335.6	6.1
Previous	334.4	14.2

Deaths not available

Rates per 100,000 per annum

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947

Diseases	<u>Week Ending</u>		<u>Four Weeks Ending</u>		<u>Cumulative Number</u>	
	21 June 1947	22 June 1946	21 June 1947	22 June 1946	for first 25 weeks 1947	1946
Cases						
Diphtheria	552	667	2377	3650	16854	27036
Dysentery	425	669	1560	1929	3460	4016
Typhoid	369	955	1274	4368	5788	20893
Paratyphoid	106	165	364	815	1497	3196
Smallpox	8	112	58	988	365	17423
Typhus Fever	44	489	128	3045	851	29572
Malaria	372	771	1176	NA	4932	NA
Cholera	0	30	0	68	0	72
Scarlet Fever	54	36	279	185	1398	994
Epidemic Meningitis	44	34	276	186	2384	920
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0	7	2	NA	3	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deaths						
Diphtheria	42	40	146	198	1521	2424
Dysentery	107	90	293	254	672	745
Typhoid	45	98	154	372	727	2616
Paratyphoid	3	11	20	36	87	172
Smallpox	2	41	5	205	36	2616
Typhus Fever	3	82	8	349	70	2588
Malaria	0	2	1	NA	14	NA
Cholera	0	28	0	36	0	36
Scarlet Fever	2	1	9	5	34	73
Epidemic Meningitis	17	9	97	48	726	236
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0	0	0	NA	2	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
NA: Not Available						

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number	
	21 June 1947	22 June 1946	21 June 1947	22 June 1946	for first 25 week 1947	1946
Case Rate						
Diphtheria	39.4	47.6	42.4	65.1	48.1	77.1
Dysentery	30.3	47.7	27.8	34.4	9.9	11.5
Typhoid	26.3	68.1	22.7	77.9	16.5	59.6
Paratyphoid	7.6	11.8	6.5	14.5	4.3	9.1
Smallpox	0.6	8.0	1.0	17.6	1.0	49.7
Typhus Fever	3.1	34.9	2.3	54.3	2.4	84.4
Malaria	26.5	55.0	21.0	NA	14.1	NA
Cholera	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.2
Scarlet Fever	3.9	2.6	5.0	3.3	4.0	2.8
Epidemic Meningitis	3.1	2.4	4.9	3.3	6.8	2.6
Jap B. Encephalitis	0.0	0.5	0.04	NA	0.01	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Death Rate						
Diphtheria	3.0	2.9	2.6	3.5	4.3	6.9
Dysentery	7.6	6.4	5.2	4.5	1.9	2.1
Typhoid	3.2	7.0	2.7	6.6	2.1	7.5
Paratyphoid	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5
Smallpox	0.1	2.9	0.1	3.7	0.1	7.5
Typhus Fever	0.2	5.8	0.1	6.2	0.2	7.4
Malaria	0.0	0.1	0.02	NA	0.04	NA
Cholera	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1
Scarlet Fever	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Epidemic Meningitis	1.2	0.6	1.7	0.9	2.1	0.7
Jap B. Encephalitis	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.01	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NA: Not Available
Rates per 100,000 per annum

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 21 June 1947

(C) Current cases plus delayed reports
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	17	666	168	4027	62	2100
AOMORI	4	163	98	1057	38	680
IVATE	-	72	24	440	27	690
MIYAGI	2	162	51	1311	21	880
AKITA	3	122	31	864	20	630
YAMAGATA	6	112	21	801	40	862
FUKUSHIMA	4	195	59	1667	68	1304
IBARAKI	14	366	49	1241	52	1340
TOCHIGI	10	226	51	1653	33	1310
GUMMA	4	146	38	940	31	1160
SAITAMA	9	467	124	1819	66	1260
CHIBA	9	378	61	1817	43	1170
TOKYO	29	940	141	3231	117	2390
KANAGAWA	36	727	221	5620	139	2640
NIIGATA	10	213	66	1406	34	1161
TOYAMA	6	215	82	1505	86	1170
ISHIKAWA	9	353	39	1852	41	1210
FUKUI	6	212	37	714	25	530
YAMANASHI	1	55	28	726	14	280
NAGANO	4	176	46	1721	41	1290
GIFU	18	385	104	1821	75	830
SHIZUOKA	13	353	84	1674	55	1720
AICHI	49	1818	302	7154	199	3920
MIE	18	700	62	1253	69	1210
SHIGA	9	510	37	845	50	750
KYOTO	22	946	136	3584	82	1830
OSAKA	72	2429	303	8808	296	7510
HYOGO	38	896	234	3910	175	3960
NARA	8	234	23	367	24	360
WAKAYAMA	37	578	100	1603	49	900
TOTTORI	6	199	95	1623	36	860
SHIMANE	NR	103	NR	805	NR	780
OKAYAMA	36	793	97	2492	63	1560
HIROSHIMA	16	537	191	3718	59	1780
YAMAGUCHI	20	177	188	1668	102	1057
TOKUSHIMA	3	60	38	582	30	610
KAGAWA	11	325	49	1251	32	690
EHIME	8	155	93	1628	97	1702
KOCHI	11	174	91	814	55	710
FUKUOKA	74	1431	243	5848	133	3220
SAGA	8	198	116	1931	44	1040
NAGASAKI	16	363	147	3053	83	1230
KUMAMOTO	5	185	117	1902	66	1241
OITA	18	461	78	1399	69	954
MIYAZAKI	-	45	59	874	26	535
KAGOSHIMA	5	84	84	1180	36	759
TOTAL	704	20105	4506	96199	3003	65965

RATE						
Current	50.2	57.4	321.4	274.5	214.2	188.2
Previous	62.8		324.6		228.8	

Rates per 100,000 per annum

